

The number of deaths during the year was 239; and the number of farms in the Territory was 926. Number of manufacturing establishments was 16. The total population of the Territory, free and slave, is 11,380.

There are seven counties respectively named Davis, Great Salt Lake, Iron, San Pete, Tooele, Utah and Weber. The most populous of these are Great Salt Lake, with 6,157 inhabitants; Utah, with 2,026; Weber, with 1,186; and Davis with 1,134.

The 26 slaves, referred to as above, were in the Territory at the date of the census, in 1850, en route for California; and were so marked on the census papers; they left the Territory in the spring of 1851.

*The Deseret News*, June 26, 1852

EMIGRANTS are arriving every day from the States on their way to the mines; though we understand that a far greater portion are taking the northern route "to avoid paying the enormous taxes levied on all citizens not Mormons, at Great Salt Lake."

*The Deseret News*, July 10, 1852  
BISHOP'S COURT.

G. S. L. City, July 3, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—What is the best course to pursue with those brethren who go on to their neighbors land and cut grass, and carry off hay without leave?

Yours,

A. C.

Ans. The Bishop of your ward was the proper person for you to apply to for information; but all right, we will give a brief, by way of remembrance to the whole. Notify the brother that he has been removing grass or hay from your land, (which is the same offence, in principle, as transferring money from your pocket without leave,) and ask him for your pay; which if he grant, and makes satisfaction, will not restore what belongs to you, continue the action of the gospel, and it will belong to your bishop to award the sentence of the law to you; and if any bishop does not know what the law is, he is informed that it is a restoration of four fold, of all that has been despoiled or removed by theft, trespass, or by whatsoever name it may be called, when property is unlawfully taken; and if any bishop shall neglect his duty, and not bring the offender to justice, on reasonable complaint, refer the bishop to his superiors for correction, and not undertake to correct him yourself.

*The Deseret News*, August 7, 1852  
(Communicated.)  
G. S. L. City, July 31, 1852.  
I do hereby certify to all acquaintances in Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, New York, and in Pennsylvania, that in traveling through

to California in 1850, I encamped near this city nine days; and now in '52, I have been here five days, boarded with the inhabitants, and have visited many of their houses. I have seen nothing like stealing, or taking any undue advantage of emigrants, or hostility towards them; or polygamy, as has been represented of them in the States; but on the contrary, I have found them to be the most hospitable and benevolent people, and a people of the best order and arrangement in their religious and temporal matters that I have ever traveled among—and I have traveled in some 16 or 18 of the States, Canada, California, Guatemala, &c. I have every reason to believe that all who treat this people called Mormons well, will be well treated; if you have no money they will feed you. I am no Mormon; I arrived at this place July 27th, and leave August 2d, in good health, for California.

JOHN UDELL,  
Of Davis co., Iowa.

*The L. D. S. Millennium Star*, No. 24, Vol. XIV,  
Aug. 7, 1852

TOBACCO IN SALT LAKE CITY.—A gentleman writing to us from Salt Lake City, says:—"You will confer a favour on our California emigrants by advising them to procure all the tobacco they want before leaving the States, as it is impossible to procure any at this place."—*St. Joseph (U. S.) Adventure*.

*The Deseret News*, August 21, 1852  
DR. D. RICHARDSON,

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand his celebrated Physical, Vegetable, Bitters and Pills, adapted to the cure of all diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood and stomach; which imparts lasting strength and vigor to the whole system.

See handbills for their utility.

Medical advice given, free of charge.

Also, I have on hand Trusses; spinal, abdominal, and uterine Supporters.

AGENTS—Jas. Lewis, Parowan city; Isaac Morley, Manti city; Lorin Farr, Ogden city; Isaac Higbee, Provo city.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS!!

As I have practiced medicine two years in the gold mines, and am acquainted with the complaints prevalent in that place, will do well to call. I have a specific remedy for the diarrhea and bloody flux. Also medicine to counteract the poisonous effects of bad water, which abounds between this place and the mines, which is the cause of the above complaint.

N. E. Corner of W. Temple and 2d south sts., 14th ward.

Aug. 7-20tf

*The L. D. S. Millennium Star*, No. 30, Vol. XIV,  
September 18, 1852

The doctors were no less frowned upon than the lawyers, in the early days, when their prerogatives were alike vested in the Church.

DOCTORS AND LAWYERS IN DESERET.—Two physicians have removed to one of our most distant settlements, and gone to farming; three more have taken to travelling and exploring the country; three have gone to California, to dig gold, or for some other purpose; and one has gone to distilling, and we are beginning to get some alcohol, which is desirable for gentlemen's shoe-blackening, hat-ers' water proofing, chemical analysis, washing the bodies of the well to prevent sickness, and the sick that they may be made well, when such there be. Those physicians who remain, have very little practice, and will soon have less, (we hope). We cannot think of but one lawyer in the city, and the trade is so poor, he has quit business. Most of the priests have gone west after gold; the priests have gone to work like other men; nobody has any time to quarrel, and if they had, there is nobody to urge them at it, so we are obliged to live in peace, having no one to quarrel with. "You are a most unpopular people!" Can't help it; we are as happy as we are unpopular, and happiness is very convenient sometimes.—*Deseret News*.

*The Deseret News*, September 4, 1852  
COUNCIL OF HEALTH.

Tabernacle, Aug. 31, 1852.

Owing to the absence of the reporter and clerk of our Council of Health, we give the following brief synopsis of the lecture delivered to the Council by Professor Carrington. After a few prefatory remarks, Professor C. called the attention of the Council to the present general weakness, derangement and inefficiency of the bodies of mankind, so different from what they once were and again must be in the times of the restitution of all things. He then proceeded to treat, as minutely as the time would allow, upon the proper course to be pursued by husband and wife, to bring the bodies of their posterity to the most perfect development and the greatest amount of vital power in the shortest period. He stated the great mission of woman upon the earth to be to bear the souls of men, and enjoined upon all husbands to have no sexual intercourse with their wives during the period of childbearing and nursing, if they wish to have noble bodies for noble spirits to dwell in, even in due time a mighty posterity; and closed with the remark that those who observe and practise those instructions will have joy in their posterity, and those who do not must mourn in a greater or less degree.

COMPLIMENTARY  
For the *Deseret News*.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through your valuable paper to express to my friends in Ky., and the eastern States in general, my agreeable surprise at the treatment, of the Mormons to the strangers who pass through the Territory of Utah. From the many reports which are put in circulation, Emigrants have been led to believe that it was not safe to travel through Great Salt Lake City. I have been here for 6 weeks and in justice to the Citizens wish to say I never was better treated in any part of the United States, and for loyalty to the Government, and urbanity to strangers their equal as a community cannot be found.

I leave this city today (Aug. 13th) in company with Jesse K. Long, passing through the Southern settlements, to Los Angeles, California.

ROSSELL W. WILLOUGHBY.  
Of Louisville, Kentucky.

NOTICE TO THE BRETHREN.

NOW arriving from the plains. Flour and vegetables will be given in exchange for labor on the Public Works, on reasonable terms.

It is expected that all persons so applying for labor, whether mechanics or otherwise, will furnish themselves with tools to work with. Apply to

D. H. WELLS,  
Super't of P. W.  
aug21 1852-21tf

EXCHANGE ON ST. LOUIS.

HAVING entered into arrangements with the well known Bankers Messrs. Page and Bacon of St. Louis, Mo., we are now prepared to sell sights or time bills of exchange on them, in sums to suit purchasers, we are also prepared to pay on presentation the drafts of Messrs. Page, Bacon and Co., Bankers of San Francisco and Sacramento, we will also purchase certificates of deposits of money or bills of exchange, on the Eastern cities or any parts of Europe.

LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD.  
sep4-22tf

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

WE would inform the citizens of Utah that we have effected an arrangement with the banking house of Page, Bacon & Co., by which they are authorized to draw on us from either San Francisco or Sacramento cities.

Persons having friends in California from whom they expect money, will do well to inform them of the fact, as they will find this a safe and speedy way to make remittances.  
aug7-20tf LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD.

Utah-Alter Vol. 1



Vol. 1

# The Deseret News, May 20, 1857 NEWS FROM THE EAST

appointment as Governor, it is no small matter to attempt to administer the law in that Territory. The officers are insulted, harassed and murdered for doing their duty, and not recognizing Brigham Young as the only law giver and law maker on earth. Of this every man can bear incontestable evidence who has been willing to accept an appointment in Utah; and I assure you sir, that no man would be willing to risk his life and property in that Territory after once trying the sad experiment. With an earnest desire that the present administration will give due and timely aid to the officers that may be so unfortunate as to accept situations in that Territory, and that the withering curse which now rests upon this Nation by virtue of the peculiar and heart-rending institutions of the Territory of Utah, may be speedily removed, to the honor and credit of our happy country, I now remain your obedient servant,

W. W. DRUMMOND, Justice Utah Territory,  
Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States, Washington City, D. C.

## The L. D. S. Millennial Star, No. 21, Vol. XIX, May 23, 1857 REPUTATION OF CHARGES AGAINST BRIGHAM YOUNG (From the "Mormon.")

We shall quote from the (Council Bluffs) Bugle—

"The arrival on Sunday eve of a train from Salt Lake under command of Captain W. J. Hawley, places beyond question the fact of the murder of Hon. A. W. Babutt, Secretary of Utah Territory. From Mr. Hawley we obtain the following information—

"Near the 'Sweet Water,' he met Messrs. Kimball and Ferguson. This is about 200 miles West of Fort Laramie, and 300 east of Salt Lake. He heard from them the rumor, and in order to get at the facts, he remained with Mr. Trist, the Indian agent, for several days. The Indians had come into the Fort and reported that twelve of them had attacked Colonel Babutt while one of his men was away, and after the Colonel had fired his double barrel gun and his two revolvers, one of the Indians crept behind the wagon and tomahawked the Colonel. Frank Rowland and Suberland were also killed."

"The Indians said the Colonel fought like a grizzly bear."

"When at Fort Kearney, Captain Hawley learned that Major Wharton had in his possession the papers (including a draft of \$8,000) and some of his hair. His watch was obtained by a Frenchman, from the Indians. Altogether about eighteen whites have been killed. . . .

The mail company with W. A. Hickman, which left here on the 8th of February did not arrive there till the 6th of March and left on the 8th. O. P. Rockwell with the March mail passed on the 27th; all hands were well. Rockwell left at the fort 200 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of which they had yet on hand, and hoped that it would last till more arrived. . . .

### Parley P. Pratt

(May 13, 1857.—Parley P. Pratt was killed by Hector H. McLean, near Van Buren, Arkansas, presumably in jealousy at the conversion of Mrs. McLean to Mormonism. Pratt led the second immigration into the Salt Lake valley, and then explored southern Utah in 1849-50. It is said of him: "He traveled more, and preached and wrote more and better, than any of his contemporaries.")

### The Deseret News, May 27, 1857

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.—After the departure of the company that went with the Governor there were only two lawyers and two or three doctors left in the city. Both of the lawyers have been steadily at work, and all the doctors have been following some useful employment, aside from their profession, but one, and we are sorry to state that he has not been seen, to our knowledge, with either axe, hoe, pick, shovel or spade in his hand for a long time, though he seems to be busy every day.

### The Deseret News, June 3, 1857

THE EASTERN MAIL arrived on the 20th ult., having left Independence on the 1st of May, and much credit is due to Mr. John Murdoch, conductor to Laramie, and to Mr. O. P. Rockwell, conductor from that point to this city, for the perseverance, prudence and energy displayed in the transportation of so large a mail in such good time and condition, especially at a time when the east half of the route was nearly destitute of forage and grain was scarce and high priced. This is the first mail from Independence since the 13th of Nov. 1856, and of course the 24 sacks now brought contain much printed matter long since out of date. The contents of one sack were slightly damp, but in no wise injured, the carriers having crossed a swollen stream under the impression, from their appearance, that the sacks were waterproof, which is not the case, a fact that it will be well to keep in mind. . . .

THE EASTERN MAIL, under charge of Mr. A. O. Smoot, left on the 2nd inst., schedule

time, and as the route is now becoming well supplied with men, vehicles and animals, in respect to number and of the right kind, it is but reasonable to expect that this mail during the term of the present contract will be faithfully and punctually transmitted.

The L. D. S. Millennial Star, No. 35, Vol. XIX,  
August 29, 1857

Historian's Office,  
Great Salt Lake City, July 1, 1857.  
Editor of Millennial Star.

Dear Brother— . . . By the arrival of the May mail, we learned of the agitation of the public press in the United States, pertaining to Utah—her Governor—and the Saints. Never at any former time have we witnessed a more universal, bitter feeling against "Mormonism" than at the present. Governor Young thinking the working bees of Utah would not take time to read what the public press say in relation to them and himself, set apart Sabbath, June 14th, at 8 a. m., to have some of the most rabid articles read to the Saints in this city and vicinity, and had two of our best readers employed from 8 to 10 o'clock, who read alternately from 8 till nearly noon, the loathsome trash which the corrupt press of the United States had given birth to. It was, indeed, novel, however, to hear the Governor propose such articles to be read; seeing they were mostly aimed at his private and public character; this, however, only shows the consciousness he possesses of the rectitude of the path which he treads, and the confidence he has in the people whom he leads. . . .

Yours truly,  
WILFORD WOODRUFF.

### A NEW GOVERNOR

July 11, 1857.—Alfred Cumming of Georgia was appointed Second Governor of Utah, to succeed Brigham Young. He spent the following winter with Johnson's army at Camp Scott (Fort Bridger.)

The L. D. S. Millennial Star, No. 38, Vol. XIX,  
September 19, 1857

### ANOTHER SHOT FROM THE MORMONS

(From the "St. Louis Republican," July 26.) The leading men in Mormonism do not intend to go unannounced, and, accordingly, they have sent forward to the Government at Washington duly authenticated documents, which, if true, must make some parties feel very awkward. We do not feel at liberty to withhold the following, which has the official seal of the United States Court at Salt Lake City to vouch for its authenticity, and which has been communicated to us for publication:—

"Great Salt Lake City. U. T.

"To Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General of the United States, Washington D. C.  
"Sir—My attention having been drawn to the letter of Justice W. W. Drummond, under date of March 30, 1857, addressed to yourself, tendering his resignation as Associate Justice for Utah, wherein my office is called in question, I feel it incumbent upon me to make to you the following report. Justice W. W. Drummond, in his "fourth" paragraph, says, "The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of Governor B. Young, and the Federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act."  
"I do solemnly declare this assertion is without the slightest foundation in truth. The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court in this Territory, together with all decisions and documents of every kind belonging thereto, from Monday, Sept. 22, 1851, (at which time said Court was first organized,) up to this present moment, are all safe and complete in my custody, and not one of them missing, nor have they ever been disturbed by any person."

"Again. In the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Moroni Greene, the which decision was written by Judge Drummond himself, I find the following words: "That as the case for which Greene was convicted seems to have been an aggravated one, this Court does remit the costs of the prosecution, both in this Court and in the Court below." Greene was provoked to draw a pistol in self-defense, but did not point it at any one. He was a lad of 18 years old, and he was finally pardoned by the Governor upon a petition signed by the judges and members of the bar of the United States Court, the Hon. Secretary of State, and many of the most respectable citizens of Great Salt Lake City."

"Again. In relation to the 'incarceration' of five or six young men, from Missouri and Iowa, who are now (March 30, 1857) in the Penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated any criminal law in America, &c. This is an utterly false statement. But I presume he alludes to the incarceration, on the 22nd of January, 1856, of three men, and so, these are the circumstances: There were quite a number of persons came here as teamsters in Gilbert and Garri's train of goods, arriving here in 1855, after winter had set in. They arrived here very destitute, and at that season of the year there is nothing that a laboring man can feel to do. Some of these men entered the store of S. M. Blair & Co. at various times in the night, and stole provisions and groceries. Some six or eight of them were indicted for burglary and larceny;